

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 15,879. 號九十七百八千五萬一第 日二念月二年元統宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1909. 六拜禮 號三十月三年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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HOT or COLD beverages maintained at
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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
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BY
EVERY MAIL
OVER 200 MACHINES
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10,000 RECORDS.
TO SELECT FROM

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IN THE FAR EAST.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-2]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

THE GRAND HOTEL.

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
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M. MAILLE }

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7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1/2 hour.
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9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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Hongkong 9th May, 1907. 1374

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AERTEX CELLULAR
TENNIS SHIRTS.
\$3.75 EACH 6 FOR \$21.

"COTELLA" TENNIS SHIRTS.
\$2.50 EACH 6 FOR \$13.50.

TENNIS BOOTS & SHOES.
\$5.00 TO \$12 PER PAIR.

WHITE FELT TENNIS HATS.

AYRES AND SLAZENGERS
1909 TENNIS BALLS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [a33]

TRADE MARK The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
Franco-British Exhibition has been awarded to
"WHITE HORSE"
WHISKY.
To His Majesty
The King.
By Royal
Appointment.
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LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY.
MALT-MILL
CRAIGELLACHIE. GLENLIVET Estab. 1742. Quality
the Secret of
Success
\$15 PER DOZ.
NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be refused supplies. [a34]

THE
KEY
OF
WATKINS' DISPENSARY
Has been thrown into the Rubbish Heap!
Why? Because the establishment will be open
DAY AND NIGHT
FROM YEAR END TO YEAR END
AND QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS
will always be on DUTY to
DISPENSE DRUGS AND PREPARE PRESCRIPTIONS.
WATKINS LTD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
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Night and Day Telephone: 492.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR NIGHT SERVICE.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [a39]

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THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
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[a51]

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PULICIDE.

MOST EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING PLAGUE, CHOLERA, MALARIA, ETC.
BY DESTROYING FLEAS, MOSQUITOS AND ALL NOXIOUS INSECTS
AND VERMIN AND ALL DISEASE GERMS.

AS SUPPLIED TO AND RECOMMENDED BY THE SANITARY
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CHEAP. HARMLESS. CONVENIENT.
EFFECTIVE.

DIRECTIONS.—A teaspoonful (quarter pint) to be added to a pailful (three gallons) of water.
To be used for washing floors, clothes, utensils, etc., etc.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. [123]

JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY LTD. BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design
No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels
to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra
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Pocket Plates best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth,
and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 12 Selected Ash Cues. | 1 Wall Cue Rack. |
| 1 Best Mast with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Wall Butt Rack. |
| 1 Billiard Bag with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed. |
| 1 Long Butt. | 1 Best Billiard Brush. |
| 1 Mid Butt. | 1 Set "Crystal" or "Bonzoline" Bill. Balls. |
| 1 Billiard Marking Board. | 1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted. |
| 1 Dust Cover for Table. | 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File. |
| Straightedge and Circle. | 1 Bottle Cue Cement. |
| 1 Best Spirit Level. | 1 Cue Tip Spots. |
| 1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe. | 2 Dozen Best White Chalk. |

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
Rs. 1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiard
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [697-1]

GUINNESS'S STOUT

AND
BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE,
"HORSE HEAD" BRAND.
IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [a35]

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PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.
TELEPHONE, No. 696.

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TENNIS RACKETS,

BY
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FORRESTERS

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Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [37]

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
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Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [a42]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER. [a230]

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

"KINGSCLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND—
MACDONNELL ROAD.

Telephone No. 134.

Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA,"

A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water

throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,

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Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE. [a45]

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STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis

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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.

Fine View of the Harbour.

Telephone No. 690.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS.

"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

ORIENTAL HOTEL

TELEPHONE 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort

to Residents and Tourists.

Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.

MODERATE RATES.

Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.

For Particulars, apply to

M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH

CHINA).

MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-

ment and most strict supervision as to

food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous to

take a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers

paying a visit to the historical and picturesque

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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (s.s. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to

and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and

from Canton, give easy communication with

both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER. [a196]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMKIN—CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMKIN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO.

MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUPREPAIRE.

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under-

experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given

to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor. [a1623]

HOTEL RIPOSO.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

THE attention of intending visitors to Eng-

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private Hotel, widely renowned for comfort,

and its excellent English catering and cooking.

It adjoins good Golf Links and overlooks S. a

on South and West. Climate sunny and

bracing. Terms from 8/- per day inclusive.

Resident Proprietress Mrs. Gibson. [266]

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A. S. WATSON & CO.
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

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REIMS.

VINTAGES

1898 & 1900.

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY.

PER CASE 1 DOZ. QUARTS.

PRICE \$52.00

PER CASE 2 DOZ. PINTS.

PRICE \$54.00

CHAMPAGNE

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.,

is the most Popular Wine in England
and Europe To-day and invariably figures
on the Menus of Banquets, Dinners, and
Suppers given by Reigning Monarchs,
Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds,
Sporting Clubs, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1909.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.

We do not accept communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.

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Telegraphic Address: PRESS.

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P.O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

MOUNTFIELD.—At the Park Hotel, the wife
of Engineer Commander MOUNTFIELD, R.N., of
H.M. Naval Yard, of a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VREUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 13TH 1909.

AFTER due consideration the Imperial
Government has decided on the final and
total abolition of the opium diwans in the
Colony of Hongkong when the existing
contract between the Opium Farmer and
Colonial Government expires next March.
His Majesty's Government recognise that
as a result of giving effect to their policy
the Colonial revenue must suffer a loss
which it would be impossible for the local
Government, wholly to replace, and when
the amount of this loss has been ascertained
with some degree of accuracy His Majesty's
Government will be prepared to ask Parlia-
ment to give a substantial contribution
towards making good to the Colony the
revenue which it is found to have lost as
the direct result of measures adopted under
their instructions. All that can be said of
this decision is that it fulfils expectations.
It was inconceivable that the Govern-
ment, after being placed in possession of the whole
facts of the case, would act with the pre-
cipitation indicated in their telegraphic
instruction; but no one could have enter-
tained a very lively hope that the Imperial
Government would recognise the folly of
totally abolishing the diwans. Having
in haste and in ignorance, definitely com-
mitted themselves to the policy of
immediately suppressing the diwans, it
was hardly to be expected that the Govern-
ment would stultify itself by confessing

the doubt as to the wisdom of the
policy, which the able and convincing
memorandum by Sir FREDERICK LOVARD
inevitably inspires. We know now that
the whole of the hundred and ninety
licensed diwans in the Colony must close in
March 1910, but we do not know yet to
what extent the Colonial revenue will be
detrimentally affected thereby. In his
Memorandum summarising the dispatches
sent to the Secretary of State on the subject,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR very properly pointed
out that diwans are a concomitant, and result
of the habit of opium smoking rather than an
inciting cause and "they serve a useful
purpose in concentrating smokers, and thus
bringing them under control and supervision.
They also tend to diminish the smoking of
opium in private houses, and to confine it
to adult males, and are a check on dress
eating, since neither the keeper nor the
smoker may retain the dress. Their com-
plete abolition would not improbably
produce many evils not contemplated by
those who have no actual knowledge of the
circumstances." His Excellency also men-
tions that the closing of diwans in Shanghai
and the neighbouring city is said to have
led to no apparent diminution in the sale
and consumption of the drug. We can
readily imagine that this will be the case in
Hongkong also; but we are not rash enough
to anticipate that future tenders for the
Farm—if any are submitted—will indicate
the existence of a similar belief or suspicion
in the minds of those who may seek to have
the monopoly. Of course they will not.
Prospective bidders will rather submit, as
a reason for a ridiculously low offer,
that as the British Government has
pledged itself to act up to the Chinese
standard so far as the closing of opium
diwans is concerned, may not the Government
follow China still further and make the
smoking of opium anywhere in the Colony
by other than duly licensed persons a penal
offence? And the prospective bidder
would know that in Hongkong the
police organisation is able to more
effectually secure obedience to law
than are police organisations in China.
The rejection of the eminently sensible
measures suggested by the Governor, and
the insistence on a total abolition of the
opium diwans imports so much risk and
uncertainty into the future of the business
that it will occasion no surprise if the
Government does not receive a single offer
for the farm when tenders are next invited.
In that case the Government will have to
run the monopoly itself. If the Farmer
sees no profit in the Farm it is unlikely that
the Government will find any. In order to
protect his monopoly the opium farmer has
to employ a large staff of detectives and to
offer rewards to informers. However much
his business is reduced by the restriction of
his supply of opium and the closing of the
diwans, the Farmer cannot with safety
greatly reduce his expenses under this head.
The action of the Imperial Government
makes the business therefore too risky a
speculation for any careful business corpora-
tion and the ultimate effect of it will be that
this Colony will not only suffer a very
heavy loss of revenue, but will have to face
a large increase in expenditure if it is to
prevent the smuggling of opium and if it is
to be the duty of the police to act up to the
standard set by China in suppressing the
habit of smoking opium. The Government,
if it is noted, is prepared to ask Parliament
for a substantial contribution towards making
good to the Colony the revenue which it is
found to have lost as the direct result of
measures adopted under their instructions.
By the time the Colonial Government is
able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy
the revenue which has been sacrificed, it
should also be in a position to form a rough
estimate of the increase in expenditure
resulting directly from the measures adopted
under the instructions of His Majesty's
Government, and we may hope that this too
will be taken into consideration by Parlia-
ment in fixing the amount of compensation
to be made to the Colony.

We assume this compensation will be
made in the form of a reduction in the
amount of the Military Contribution de-
manded from the Colony, though that is a
question which might very well be re-con-
sidered on its merits. The Military Con-
tribution is set down in the Estimates for
the current year as \$1,210,739; while the
amount payable by the opium farmer is
\$1,452,000. Though it is impossible to say
at the present moment what loss of revenue
will have to be faced next year, the Colony
has to contemplate a rapidly progressive
decrease down to the complete extinction
of this source of revenue, save perhaps a
comparatively trifling amount which may
be derived from licenses to sell opium or opium
compounds for medicinal purposes. Conse-
quently the Colony must look to Parliament
to correspondingly increase the annual
compensatory grant until such time as

new sources of revenue may be developed
without prejudicially affecting to any serious
extent the interests of the Colony. We
cannot see where the Government can look
for new sources of revenue at present; but
even were there no loss of the opium
revenue to be contemplated the need already
exists for an increase of revenue. The
revenue last year fell short of the expendi-
ture by six and a half lacs of dollars and in
the estimates for the current year the
expenditure is only covered by the loan of
the Widows' and Orphans Fund amounting
to nearly five lacs of dollars. No ap-
preciable reduction in expenditure is
immediately possible. Public Works ex-
traordinary—such as the building of the
new Law Courts, and Post Office, markets
and waterworks, schemes &c.,—during the
last year or two have been costing the Colony
over a million dollars per annum. A
beginning is just being made with the
typhoon refuge at Mongkoktau which will
cost the Colony a million and a half
of dollars, and if an early completion
of that undertaking is to be made, very
large appropriations will be necessary
during the next couple of years. Hence
there is no immediate prospect of reducing
expenditure on public works. Most of these
undertakings were begun when the finances
of the Colony were in a more flourishing
and more hopeful condition, and the reduc-
tion in the appropriation for public work
extraordinary which will automatically
occur as these undertakings are completed
is the only reflection in which the taxpayer
can find comfort. The Colony is no
doubt, fully grateful that the Govern-
ment is prepared to ask Parliament
to give a substantial contribution
towards making good the loss of
revenue from the opium farm; our need
seems likely to be great and we hope that
the compensation will not fall short of the
need.

A fine of \$200 was yesterday imposed on a
Chinaman at the Magistracy for having a
quantity of opium in his possession.

For wasting water a Chinese who resides in
Western Street was brought before Mr. Kemp
at the Magistracy yesterday and fined \$25.

The tenant of a house in Chinatown was at
the Magistracy yesterday fined \$25 for altering
a staircase without a permit from the Building
Authority.

Messrs. William Powell and Company were at
the Magistracy yesterday fined \$25 for having
failed to stamp receipts. Mr. Deane, pro-
secutor. The defence was that it was an ac-
cidental omission on the part of the compositor.

The agricultural congress of Panay and
Negros, now in session in Iloilo, has declared for
Chinese immigration and has asked the Assembly
to petition Congress to open the doors of the
Philippines to the Chinese labouring class owing
to the lack of reliable labour in that country.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge,
with thanks, the following donations to the
funds of the Hospitals:—

H. Wickham & Co.	\$25
W. Murray Scott	25
Asgard Thorsen & Co.	5
Bismarck & Co.	5

It is reported that the famous actor-manager,
Sir Charles Wyndham, is likely to visit the
East with a company before very long. Sir
Charles desires to see the East and to see it
leisurely, playing here and there, where a
theatre of the necessary size is available. In
the latter respect, he should find no difficulty in
Hongkong.

Mr. Ralph Paget, the British Minister Plen-
ipotentiary at Bangkok, has booked his passage
by the *Delhi*, which was due to leave Bangkok
for Singapore about March 10. Although Mr.
Paget is going to Munich, he is not going
there in his diplomatic capacity, as has been
previously stated, but merely to visit some rela-
tives before proceeding to England.

The *Court Circular* last month stated that
His Majesty the King and His Royal Highness
the Prince of Wales have accepted copies of
"Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong,
Shanghai, and Other Treaty Ports of China,"
and "Twentieth Century Impressions of Siam,"
the latest issued volumes of the series of publica-
tions being brought out by Lloyd's Greater
Britain Publishing Company (Limited). The
Khedive and Sir Eldon Gorst have extended
their patronage to the work on Egypt which
the company has in course of compilation.

The provinces of Laos in which is the King-
dom of Luang Prabang is a heavy fiscal burden
on Indo-China, and seems likely to remain so
for many a year, says the *Straits Times*. The
Kingdom was once a Siamese dependency and
was ceded by Siam to France a few years ago.
The King of Luang Prabang has just paid
Saigon a visit to see for himself the wonders
of civilisation. Reporters soon found out that
Laos is full of undeveloped resources which
cannot be profitably turned to account from lack
of means of communication. The forests are
rich in timber, the soil is exceedingly fertile,
and the mining wealth of the country is beyond
question. A scientific exploring party now at
work in Laos reports discoveries of tin, iron,
coal and gold—the two latter products being
found plentifully. Naturally, the districts
reputed to be rich have been prospected first.

We are asked to announce that the Lord
Bishop of Victoria will preach at the Evening
Service at 6 p.m. at St. Andrews Church,
Kowloon on Sunday next.

An inquiry was conducted at the Magistracy
yesterday by Mr. Kemp sitting as coroner into
the circumstances of the death of a Chinese
detective who died in the Government Civil
Hospital from a revolver shot accidentally
received at Santin. It appears that the deceased
lost his revolver, which was carried in a holster,
fall, and as it fell the hammer struck the ground,
causing it to discharge. As he was stooping to
pick it up at the same time he received the
shot in the eye and, as stated, he succumbed to
his wound in the hospital. It was stated in the
course of the evidence that the Chinese detec-
tives were allowed to carry revolvers but these
were not inspected regularly as was the practice
in the case of those who carried service revolvers.
The jury, in returning a verdict of accidental
death, agreed to a recommendation that private
revolvers should be inspected as well as the
others carried by members of the police force.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Yesterday evening a collision took place
between the small Hongkong steamer *Hoi Ming*
and a German steamer whose name is at present
unknown, as the result of which ten persons lost
their lives. Details of the occurrence are very
meagre, but we have learned that the disaster
took place near Capismun, the *Hoi Ming* being
struck on the stern by the German steamer.
Whether the passengers on the *Hoi Ming* who
lost their lives were killed in the actual collision
or whether they were knocked into the water or
the impact and drowned is not yet known.

The *Hoi Ming*, which belongs to the Chee
Woo Steamship Company, and was commanded
by a European, was bound for Kongmun.

THE PHILIPPINE SQUADRON.

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.
Yesterday afternoon the five cruisers compos-
ing the Third Squadron of the American
Pacific Fleet arrived at Hongkong, the first
being announced by the booming of the big
guns saluting the port and the British Admiral,
as well as the flags of the other warships in the
harbour. Their proximity was made known by
wireless telegraph about three o'clock and almost
punctual to the expected time the quintette of
ships dropped their anchors in the man-of-war
anchorage. The squadron is under the command
of Rear-Admiral Giles B. Harber, and his
flagship is the *Charleston*. The other officers are:

Charleston, Commander Harry S. Knapp.
Denver, Commander James P. Parker.
Cleveland, Commander Louis S. Gan Dazer.
Galveston, Commander John A. Hoogewerf.
Chattanooga, Commander Edward E. Wright.
Besides these cruisers there are also in the
harbour the U.S.S. *Helena*, (Commander W. W.
Buchanan) and the U.S.S. *Albatross*, (Com-
mander Thomas Withers), while in addition
Rear Admiral Jewell (retired) and Mrs.
Jewell, and Rear Admiral Mead (retired),
are in the colony. The former, who are staying
in the Hongkong Hotel, sail for America by
the *Asia* on Tuesday, and the latter remain here
for about a week.

The American Admiral will make his official
call on His Excellency the Governor this
morning about 11.45. He will land at Blake
Pier where he will be received by a guard of
honour furnished by the Buffs.

On the 16th inst. there will be a dinner at
Government House, and it is understood that
Admiral Lambton will also entertain the
visitors to dinner.

An elaborate programme is being prepared
for the entertainment of the men. This will
include sports, a tiffin, a tattoo dance, and
other features.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

It is announced that Mr. Tsang Sik Chow, a
former student of Queen's College, and now in
business at Saigon, has intimated his willingness
to contribute a sum of \$100,000 towards the
Endowment Fund of the University and has
also expressed the belief that he can induce
other Chinese there to contribute as much as
\$100,000 toward the same fund.

THE "KUTSANG" PROCEEDING TO SHANGHAI.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. com-
municate to us the information that telegraphic
advices received from Foochow yesterday with
regard to the *Kutsang* were to the effect that
the damage sustained by the steamer is not
extensive. The hole has been plugged up and
the steamer was proceeding to Shanghai.
A telegram from Amoy reports that the
Douglas steamer *Haiyang* (Captain Hodgins)
had reported passing the *Kutsang* in lat.
26N. long 120E. "all well."

It is expected that the *Kutsang* will reach
Shanghai on Sunday morning.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The H.A. Linie str. *Savonia* left Amoy on
the 11th inst. p.m., and may be expected here
to-day at daylight.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Austria* left
Singapore on the 11th inst. p.m., and is due
here on the 17th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tamba Maru* (European
Line) left Shanghai on the 12th inst., and is
expected here on the 15th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yeboshi Maru* (Bombay Line)
left Moji on the 10th inst., and is expected here
on the 16th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kanagawa Maru* (European
Line) left Singapore on the 12th inst., and is
expected here on the 18th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru* (Bombay
Line) left Singapore on the 11th inst., and is
expected here on the 18th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Shinano Maru* (American
Line) left Kobo for this port via Moji and
Shanghai on the 12th inst., and is expected
here on the 21st inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
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[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

NEW BRITISH-SIAMESE
TREATY.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY TO
BE ABOLISHED.

LONDON, March 12th.

A Treaty between Great Britain and
Siam has been signed at Bangkok
whereby Siam renounces her suze-
rainty over the States of Kelantan,
Trigano, and Kedah in favour of
Great Britain, while the latter agrees
to the gradual abolition of extra-
territoriality. British subjects re-
gistered after the signature of the
treaty will come under the jurisdiction
of the Siamese courts, but European
advisers will sit in all courts wherein
British subjects are defendants.

The Federated Malay States agree
to provide four millions sterling for
the purpose of constructing a railway
from Bangkok southwards to the new
Malaysian boundary.

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, March 12th.

Official Vienna are not satisfied
because the Serbian Note to the
Powers ignores Austria's last com-
munication, but it is felt that the way
has been made smoother towards
peace, though negotiations are likely
to be protracted and difficult.

THE LORDS AND THE INDIA
COUNCILS' BILL.

LONDON, March 12th.

The India Councils Bill authorising
constitutional reforms has passed the
House of Lords.

Clause III constituting provincial
executive Councils, was twice rejected,
Lords Lansdowne and Curzon urging
the weight of special opinion in India
against the clause.

It is understood that the clause will
be reinserted in the House of Com-
mons and re-submitted to the House
of Lords.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

NEW CHINESE LAWS.

PEKING, March 12th.

The Chinese Government propose
to introduce laws for the control of
Chinese who are naturalised subjects of
foreign countries and foreigners who
are naturalised Chinese subjects. It
is also proposed to make laws for
the governance of marriages between
Chinese and foreigners, and to decide
the nationality of the issue of such
mixed marriages. It is also intended
to frame regulations for the control
of Chinese in foreign countries.

CHINESE IN THE
NETHERLANDS INDIES.

PEKING, March 12th.

The Minister for the Netherlands
has at the request of the Chinese
Government promised to consult his
own government with a view to
postponing the Bill introduced for the
purpose of forcing Chinese in
Netherlands Indies to become natu-
ralised subjects of the Netherlands
Indies.

The effect of the rule under which the term
of regimental command in the Indian Army is
limited to five years instead of to seven is begin-
ning to make itself felt. In the 119 Infantry
battalions, excluding Gurkhas, all commanders
with the exception of 35 are now under the
operation of the five years' rule. Of these 35
the majority will vacate within the next two
years. In the 22 battalions of Gurkhas only
five commanders are enjoying a tenure of
seven years, and three of these will vacate this
year. In the 39 regiments of cavalry 20 com-
mandants are under the old rules, but six of
these vacate in 1909, and similar number in
1910. In the latter year also nine more vacan-
cies will occur among those under the new five
years' rule, or the age limit of 52 years.

THE MAHRATTA SPORTS.

COMMEMORATING SEEDASER DAY.

Among "the deeds that won the Empire"
the gallant fight of the 105th Mahratta
Light Infantry at the famous battle at
Seedaser in 1799, takes prominent rank.
In commemoration of the occasion the Mah-
rattas stationed at Kowloon yesterday held a
Regimental Sports Meeting, and officers and
men were "at home" to their friends.
Their courtesy on the occasion equalled
their historic valour, and those who had
the pleasure of attending at the U.S.E.C.
ground and witnessing the excellent programme
of sport are not likely to forget the occasion.
On one side of the enclosure, which was prettily
adorned with flags, European visitors were
accommodated, while the opposite side of the
sporting arena contained Indian soldiers and
civilians. This quarter proved most attractive
on account of the bright display of colour.
Here a body of soldiers dressed in pure
white, alongside of them another body
in red uniform, and around them Indians in
dresses of many colours with bright and varied
headgears. The hillside overlooking the sports
ground was likewise crowned by a large crowd
of soldiers, and presented quite a kaleidoscopic
appearance. Many European ladies attended,
among those present were Major General
Broadwood (the General Officer Commanding
the Troops) Colonel Darling and His Lordship
E. L. Lander. The Mahratta Band played an
appropriate selection of music during the after-
noon, and the lengthy programme contained many
interesting events. In addition to the prize
competitions there were gymnastic displays
native country games, sports and dances, wrest-
ling contests and exhibitions of club swinging.
Needless to say most of these items were novel
and amusing, and stamped the Mahrattas as a
regiment of expert gymnasts. The native
dances were not unlike South Sea Island
ceremonies, but the great feature in their sports
was the marvellous act of a soldier balancing a
rifle with bayonet fixed in its mouth, the butt
being topmost. Another clever trick was the cut-
ting of an orange tied in a handkerchief, with-
out damaging the handkerchief. The wrestling
was of a high order, and the "Malkam" or pole
climbing, was a remarkable feat of dexterity. In
addition a company of the soldiers went through
the drill in vogue in 1799, adorned in the
uniform of that period. The programme also
contained a couple of races open to units of the
Royal Navy and British troops in garrison, both
of which were easily won by Lance-Corporal
Andrews of the Buffs, the deerfoot who upheld
the name of Hongkong at the recent Manila
Carnival. The various events resulted as
follows:—

Half-mile race, open to native troops in
garrison: Tira Singh, 1; Putta Singh, 2; Bal
Singh, 3.

Half-mile race, open to Royal Navy and
British troops in garrison: Lance-Corporal
Andrews, 1; Lance-Corporal Keop, 2; Lance-
Corporal Reed, 3. Times 2 mins. 7 sec.

Water carriers race, 100 yards: Krishna
Power and Shaikh Ahmed, dead heat; Gana
Darbhuk, 2. Time—2 min. 7 sec.

Relay race (Company teams) one mile: C
Company, 1; G Company, 2.

Meloo in sacks (Company teams): C Company.
Acrobatic race, 30 yards: Taiwan Tuk Kho-
la, 1; Dama Lendi, 2; Lakhman Parat, 3.

First aid race (Company teams): C Com-
pany, 1; G Company, 2.

Japanese flag race (Company teams): B
Company, 1; H Company, 2.

Quarter-mile handicap, open to Royal Navy
and British troops in garrison: Lance-Cor-
poral Andrews, 1; Lance-Corporal Keop, 2;
Lance-Corporal Freeman, 3. Time—52 sec.

Company Cooks' race, 50 yards: A Company,
1; B Company, 2; C Company, 3.

Caste Costume race, 100 yards: Shaikh Saifan,
1; Shaikh Dusi, 2; Shaikh Kasim, 3.

Lieut. Weaver acted as judge and Lieut.
Byrne as starter. The hearty co-operation of
the other officers of the regiment made the
officials' duties light.

A TECHNICAL ASSAULT.

J. H. Oxberry, the runner of the Hongkong
Hotel, was summoned at the Magistracy yester-
day by a hotel coolie for assault. The com-
plainant stated that he with others were carting
luggage down to Pedder's Wharf and in the
hurry one of the boxes fell from the cart into
the street. Defendant came up suddenly from
behind and struck him in the face, making his
mouth and nose bleed.

Defendant informed his Worship that this
summons was the outcome of a desire on the
part of the complainant to be revenged upon
him for having reported the coolie to the
manager. On the occasion under notice he
ordered the coolies to get a large tarpaulin
to cover the luggage, but instead they came
down with a small one which was quite
inadequate. They allowed seven or eight pieces
to fall into the street and when he ordered the
coolies to take the articles on to the wharf they
took no notice but laughed and jeered at him.
The complainant not only laughed in his face
but swore at him in Chinese, whereupon
defendant reached out his hand to catch him by
the shoulder when the complainant in seeking
to avoid him brought his face in contact with
the palm of defendant's hand. He brought him
before the manager who fined each of the
coolies 50 cents for carelessness on duty and
insolence to him.

His Worship believed that an assault had
been committed and the fact that the coolies
had given him some provocation was no excuse.
Defendant must not take the law into his own
hands and knock the coolies about. In the
circumstances as the assault was very trivial
his Worship decided not to convict and the
summons was dismissed.

LOCAL SPORT.

To-day's engagements are:
SHIELD FOOTBALL.
 Duffs v. H. M. S. Bedford (final).
LEAGUE FOOTBALL.
 Naval Yard v. B. O. C.
LEAGUE CRICKET.
 Engineers v. Police.
 H. K. "A" v. Civil Service.
 H. K. "B" v. Telegraphs.
 Kowloon v. R. G. A.
YACHTING.
 R. H. K. Y. C. "At home."

FOOTBALL

BUFFS V. "BEDFORD."
 This is the event of the day, and should be the weather prove favourable, there should be a large turnout of spectators to witness the great struggle for the Shield. It resolves itself into a contest between the Army and the Navy, and as both teams are in the pink of condition the match should be fought to a finish. Both teams will be represented by the same men that did duty for them at their recent meetings. Mr. Storrie will referee.

NAVAL YARD V. B. O. C.
 This League fixture will be played on the Military ground at the Happy Valley. The Boys will be represented by—Khan; Abbas and Wilson; Cordeiro, Chunyat, and Chew; Goldberger and Parlow; Abbas; Beardmore and Fitzalup. Reserves—Jex and Musket.
 The following will represent the Naval Yard: W. Howells; J. C. Joughin and R. Campbell; P. Henning, G. C. Glover and R. Harding; P. R. Carter and G. Watkins; C. Combes and G. Roylance; J. Gillespie.

LEAGUE CRICKET

C. B. C. V. HONGKONG "A."
 To be played at the Happy Valley, commencing at 2 p.m. Teams: Hongkong "A" v. W. C. D. Turner, H. R. Makin, L. H. Houghton, R. W. H. Maundrell, Flag Lieut. Millenoux, A. P. Deshwood, E. A. Fowler, Lieut J. Edgell, W. Waterhouse, E. Irving and A. N. Other. Civil Service—R. O. Hutchinson (Captain), F. A. Biddle, R. E. O. Bird, L. E. Brett, H. Ellis, J. Mr. Ewen, H. R. Phillips, A. R. F. Raron, E. B. Reed, A. R. Sutherland and R. C. W. Mitchell. Reserves—A. G. Pile and F. Sutton.
HONGKONG "B" v. TELEGRAPHISTS.
 This match takes place on the Club Ground, commencing at 2.15. "B" team will be: R. Hancock, H. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, S. Moore, S. S. Logan, H. D. Sharpin, P. Jacks, W. E. L. Shenton, A. O. Lang, A. A. Claxton and W. J. Daniel.

CRICKET LEAGUE TABLE.

The League Table remains unchanged as there has been no play to-day.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per cent.
Civil Service	13	10	2	1	29	81.81
H. K. "B"	10	9	1	0	27	80.80
Hongkong "A"	10	6	1	3	21	71.42
Telegraphs	13	8	3	2	25	45.45
Craigengower	13	5	5	3	15	25.00
R. G. Artillery	11	3	7	1	9	40.00
Kowloon	12	2	9	1	7	63.63
Royal Engineers	10	1	7	2	4	75.00
Hongkong Police	12	1	9	2	4	80.00

A win counts 1 point.
 A loss "0"
 A draw "0"

OTHER CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER V. ARMY STAFF.
 This match which was fixed for to-day is cancelled.

SUGGESTED CRICKET JUNIOR LEAGUE.

A correspondent ("Parce Player") writes suggesting the advisability of forming a junior league for those teams which are not strong enough to enter the existing league. He thinks that at least fifteen clubs will join and advises that steps be taken to have it started next season.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Association are reminded that the monthly shoot for the "Douglas Cup" will take place to-day and to-morrow starting at 2 p.m. and 10 a.m. respectively.

BANZAI!

The Japan Mail says:—It is not infrequent to find men speculating as to the origin of the now familiar banzai, and we believe that a general impression exists that this excellent exclamation among the inventions of modern Japan. Quite recently, indeed, we heard a learned Japanese pundit declare confidently that the late Professor Toyama was the originator of the word as the Japanese equivalent of "hurrah." But the truth is that "banzai" belongs to a very much remoter date. History shows that it was used certainly as long ago as the year 436 A.D., and probably it was not an innovation even then. In the "Chronicles of Japan"—a work published, as is well known, in the year 820 A.D.—it is related that, in the spring of 436 A.D. the Emperor Wohe remembered by posterity as "Kenzo, Tenno," repaired to the park of the summer hall, and there held revel by "the winding stream." His guests were a concourse of Ministers and of high officials known at that epoch under the titles of Oni, Muraji and Miyakko. When the feast was at its height the guests, we read, "raised repeated cries of banzai." It may fairly be assumed that this formula of gratulation did not originate then, but at any rate its undoubted use in Japan more than fourteen centuries ago deprives any Meiji savant of the credit of having invented it.

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS' HOME, HONGKONG.

The report for the year 1908 just issued, reads as follows:—
I.—FINANCIAL.
 The year has closed without a deficit. Indeed there is a small balance forward of \$103 on the year's working. We are thankful to be able to report this, for some considerable improvements in the furniture of the Home have been effected. A much needed hot-water apparatus has been introduced and works well. Few mattresses have replaced the old ones throughout, and many new spring bottoms have been added to the beds, which render them more comfortable. 60 bedsteads have been donated to the Home by the Committee of the Royal Naval Canton and 4 billiard table cloths by the Hongkong Club. There have been sundry other improvements in the furniture of the Home.

The Year's Income—as shown on the accompanying balance sheet—amounts to \$18,321.30 as against \$9,766.37 in 1907. Donations, balance from Concerts and Pinnies have benefited the Home to the extent of \$1,582.07 as against \$721.03 last year. One of the Concerts was arranged by the Manager, and given by the band of H.M.S. King Alfred, realising \$344, inclusive of \$100 given by R. Shawar, Esq. The other was due to the initiation of Miss Millington, but was arranged and given by Mr. Bellis, the proceeds amounting to \$558.80 inclusive of \$25 sent by the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. The thanks of the Home Committee are hereby tendered to all who so kindly assisted at these concerts, and also to the Committee of the Theatre Royal, who placed their building at our disposal for the nominal sum of one dollar.

Against the increased income we have to report a much heavier expenditure than last year.

II.—SOCIAL.
 The Social side of our work has been watched over as in former years. The presence of the Manager and his wife on the premises has led to the Home being more cleanly and homelike than before, and ensured that the men should receive a personal welcome which they naturally look for and much appreciate.

More than 12,000 men have slept in the Home during the year. The game of billiards is as popular as ever, and the tables are continually in use, whilst the Reading Room with its supply of daily, weekly, illustrated and religious newspapers, and a small library, forms a retreat for those who are so inclined.

When it is remembered what are the temptations of sailors and soldiers away from home, it will be seen that this side of our work is a boon to the men, and gives us the opportunity of getting into close contact with them and providing a substitute for their real home.

III.—SPIRITUAL.
 We rejoice to be able to say that this side of our work has been watched over as in former years. The presence of the Manager and his wife on the premises has led to the Home being more cleanly and homelike than before, and ensured that the men should receive a personal welcome which they naturally look for and much appreciate.

No attempt whatever is made to proselytize; we can truly say we are "the friends of all and the enemies of none."

IV.—RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

This work has been carried on now for eight years. It cannot be doubted that the Home fills an important place and supplies a need in the life of Hongkong. The sustained devotion of the members of the Committee to the well-being of the Home, and the interest shown in the work by many friends in the Colony, is greatly appreciated by the minister in charge.

Yet there remains much that ought to be done, and done soon to make the Institution a real "home away from home." The interior of the building badly needs renovating and improvements are urgently needed to make it cheerful and homelike. We therefore earnestly ask that those who have the welfare of our sailors and soldiers at heart will send us a subscription in order that we may do what ought to be done.

The work during the year has been in the charge of the Rev. C. Bone, who is now on furlough.

J. A. A. BAKER,
 Wesleyan Chaplain.
 J. C. JOUGHIN,
 Hon. Secretary.

The Committee consists of Capt. F. A. Brown, Capt. A. J. Baker, A.O.D., Eng. Capt. J. Fielder, R.N., Mr. Makham, Staff-Sgt. North, R.E., Sgt. Port, Buks, Q.M.-S. Edwards, R.E., Mr. W. J. Adams, R.N.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
 On the 12th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over W. Japan and the Leeches, and risen over E. Japan and N. China.

A depression, formed to the south of the Lower Yangtze, has moved into the Eastern Sea and will reach the coast of S.W. Japan to-day.

A area of high pressure is spreading over N. China from the N.W. and N.E. monsoon conditions will probably be re-established in the Formosa Channel, and along the northern shores of the China Sea by to-morrow.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
 Hongkong & Neighbourhood, Same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooke. Same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooke. Same as No. 1.

(*) Wind backing to E. and N.E. and freshening; squally, rainy, fog at times.

COMPANY REPORTS.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.

The report of this Company is as follows:—
 The General Agents beg to submit to shareholders their report on the Company's business for the year 1908, with a statement of accounts to 31st of December last.

There was a good demand for the Refinery's Sugars throughout the year, at prices which gave a fair margin of profit. The gain on working was \$273,518.10, and the sum at debit on 1st January, 1908, was reduced to \$5,858.24, which is carried forward to next account.

The General Agents and Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of 85 per cent. absorbing \$100,000 be paid out of equalization of dividend fund.

Consulting Committee.—This consists of Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs. E. Shellim, F. Maitland, H. P. White and J. W. C. Bonnar who offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET—ONE YEAR—to 31st Dec 1908.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	
Paid-up capital	\$2,000,000.00
Equalization of dividend fund	450,000.00
Reserves and renewals account	56,000.00
Sundry creditors	522,350.65
	\$3,029,199.26

ASSETS.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT CONSISTING OF—	
East Point Refinery, Bowington Refinery, Swatow Refinery, Hongkong Distillery	\$1,531,209.03
Cash	5,336.32
Raw and refined sugar, &c.	1,102,847.50
Spirits and rum, &c.	7,042.00
Charcoal, coal, stores, &c.	136,229.52
Sundry debtors	98,132.75
Shipments	\$297,546.42
Less advances	155,004.70
	142,541.70
Balance of profit and loss account	5,858.25
	\$3,029,199.26

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

To Balance on 31st December, 1907	\$1,531,209.03
By Balance on 31st December, 1908	\$1,531,209.03

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Balance brought forward from last year	\$279,371.34
To Commission	25,290.62
To Remuneration to Consulting Committee	2,500.00
To Auditors' Fees	750.00
To Interest	33,462.95
	\$341,374.91
By Gain on Working	\$335,516.67
By Balance	5,858.24
	\$341,374.91

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO.

The report of this Company is as follows:—
 The General Agents beg to submit to shareholders their report on the Company's business, with a statement of accounts to 31st of December last.

Owing to the restricted demand for the Company's Sugars during the year the Refinery could only be worked on a reduced scale, and frequent stoppages were found necessary.

The gain on working was \$12,719.42, and after converting the assets into Hongkong currency at par, allowing for interest and auditor's fee the sum at debit is \$135,893.43 which is carried forward to next account.

Consulting Committee.—Mr. A. G. Wood resigned his seat upon his departure from the Colony, and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar was invited to join the Committee in his place. Mr. H. P. White and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital, 7,000 shares, of \$100 each	\$700,000.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.'s current account	204,031.68
Account payable	1,671.03
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (advance a/c)	20,000.00
	\$925,702.71

ASSETS.

Property account, as per last account	\$629,642.43
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	2,395.48
Cash in hand	1,023.16
Raw and refined sugar, &c.	104,532.66
Coal, charcoal, stores, &c.	38,998.06
Accounts receivable	13,217.49
	\$789,809.28

Profit and loss account.

Loss to 31st December, 1907	\$135,132.55
Loss for year ending 31st December, 1908	760.88
	\$135,893.43
	\$925,702.71

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To interest	\$13,186.39
To auditor's fee	50.00
To loss in exchange	243.91
	\$13,480.30

By gain on working \$12,719.42
 By balance loss as per balance sheet 760.88
 \$13,480.30

THE RESTRICTION OF OPIUM IN HONGKONG AND IN CHINA.

MEMORANDUM BY H. E. SIR FREDERICK LUGARD.

The Memorandum by H. E. the Governor laid before the Legislative Council on Thursday is as follows.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HONGKONG.
 On May 6th 1908, Mr. W. Johnson moved a resolution in the House of Commons (seconded by Mr. T. Taylor) approving the action of His Majesty's Government in progressively decreasing the quantity of opium exported from India to China, and urging the abolition of licensed Opium Dens in the Far Eastern Crown Colonies. Both mover and seconder informed the House that in Hongkong "nothing had been attempted, nothing done." These statements passed unchallenged, and have conveyed to the rest of the Empire an erroneous impression of the facts regarding this Colony, which has caused no little soreness in a very loyal portion of His Majesty's overseas dominions.

The Under Secretary in his reply said that His Majesty's Government recognized that in dealing with the opium question in Hongkong it was essential that we should act up to the Standard set by China, and in a later debate on July 28th he stated that it had not been possible to get a reasoned opinion from Hongkong.

I will endeavour in the following observations to remove the misunderstanding created by the remarks of Messrs. Johnson and Taylor, and at the same time to present a reasoned opinion as to the measures which may usefully and with high object which His Majesty's Government have in view, viz. to restrict the opium habit in this colony and to assist the Chinese Government in effecting a like restriction in China.

I write as one who has comparatively recently come to the Far East with no preconceived ideas and prejudices on the subject, but who has studied it closely for over a year. I claim moreover to have given practical proof in the past of a keen interest in matters affecting the welfare of Native Races, e.g., the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, etc., in Africa.

THE EASTERN COLONIES.
 The Eastern Colonies, as a part of the British Empire, are animated by the same ideals as the United Kingdom and have a not less high standard of morality. If then the Rulers of the Empire at its centre, and the House of Commons, with a full and accurate knowledge of all circumstances, arrive at the conclusion that restriction in the matter of opium should be inaugurated in India and in the Eastern Crown Colonies, we may assume with confidence that the decision would meet with a loyal response, in spite of the fact (which Colonel Seligman frankly pointed out) that it is their Revenue and their trade, and not that of the United Kingdom, which are affected.

The Colonies concerned are, however, naturally anxious that the Imperial decision should be based upon an accurate presentation of the facts, and it is clear from a perusal of the speeches in the Legislative Council and Press, that the communities concerned labour under an impression that public opinion in England has to some extent been misinformed as to the facts, and that in consequence the methods proposed are not in all cases such as are best adapted to the end in view, or consonant with a British sense of justice and fair play. It is therefore only on a basis of mutual conviction that the course of action adopted is one that has every prospect of being effective, and that the sacrifices made will not be futile.

EFFECT OF HONGKONG OF PLEDGES GIVEN.
 I will deal first with the statement that in Hongkong nothing has been done. England has already taken one very definite step. She has promised to reduce the export of opium from India to China by one-tenth each year for the next three years, and to continue that reduction annually if at the end of three years it is shown the China has proportionately reduced the production and the consumption of the drug.

This pledge seriously affects the interests of Hongkong which has long been the mart for the trade in raw opium in the Far East. The annual value of this trade is given as £5,312,645 in 1906 and £4,656,218 in 1907. The profits made are similar to those secured in any other form of trade, and add to the general commerce business of the Port, by increasing freightage, insurance (fire and marine), banking, shipping, and trading. The extinction of the trade through would be a loss to the merchants engaged in it but also to the general business and prosperity of the Colony.

No protest, however, has yet been heard from those chiefly interested, who have accepted loyally the policy of the Home and Indian Governments, but they claim—looking to the magnitude of the trade, and to the fact that it has existed for over 100 years is the minimum time in which new interests can be created to replace those sacrificed, and any diminution of this period would impose too heavy a burden upon the Colony. In this connection I venture to suggest that China should be required to reciprocate by abandoning her exports to Siam and Indo-China—both of which countries, like herself, have declared their desire to restrict the consumption of opium.

INDEPENDENT ACTION BY HONGKONG.
 A second step has been taken in which Hongkong alone was concerned. In 1907 His Majesty's Government proposed to prohibit the exportation of prepared opium from Hongkong. Opium, can only be "prepared" for sale by the Refinery, and it is perfectly legitimate for him to export to China under proper permit and declaration, though such export formed a part of his monopoly rights. To prohibit it would be, however, a curtailment of the privileges under which his contract was signed, and might have involved a moral claim for compensation, but as China undertook to reciprocate and to check the smuggling of prepared opium into Hongkong the Farmer willingly agreed and the trade was abolished. The Chinese Government expressed itself as very grateful for this action by the Hongkong Government.

Further assistance has been rendered to China by Hongkong through the consistent efforts of the Colony to prevent the smuggling of opium to the Mainland, though such smuggling was of course in no way injurious to the Colony itself, and if unchecked would add to the value of the Farm. No doubt the decrease in the rental value of the Farm in recent years is in part due to the cessation of smuggling.

It is generally believed that some ten years ago there was a very considerable smuggling trade to China, for judging by the figures of recent years it was not seem probable that the Farmer at that time drew more opium from Bond than he required for his legitimate business. It is surmised that he sold the balance to smugglers, but the risks both to them and to himself were great for the conditions of the Farm were designed to prevent smuggling and as experience was gained new precautions were from time to time taken. No one can lawfully possess prepared opium in sufficient quantities to smuggle unless procured from the Farmer for no one else may prepare opium. No one may have "loose opium," (i.e., anything less than an unbroken chest), except the Farmer, and every chest imported must be declared and

a permit to store obtained. Quantities in the authorised stores are checked from time to time. A new permit must be got for removal from place to place, or for transhipment within the Colony. The Harbour Master furnishes the Master of every Ship carrying opium for export with a memorandum of particulars concerning such opium, and a copy of the memo. is sent to the Imperial Maritime Customs. (Ordinance 9 of 1887).

The Farmer used formerly to have two establishments at the East and West of the Town and it was open to boats in Harbour, if found with loose opium on board, to declare that they were carrying it from one to the other, and had no intention of smuggling. In order to eliminate the possibility of illicit trade due to this cause, the Farmer since 1900 has only been allowed to maintain one establishment.

If prepared opium bearing the Hongkong Farmer's "chop" is now found in China the "chop" is probably a forgery in order to obtain sale as foreign opium for what is really native opium. It is hardly likely that the Farmer would put his "chop" on smuggled opium. If it is a fact that opium is still smuggled into China, it must be remembered that there are other non-British ports which are quite as favourably situated for the operations of smugglers as Hongkong is.

The price of prepared opium in Hongkong being double that in China there is obviously little inducement to smuggle the prepared drug, while the small number of chests drawn by the Farmer (about half the number authorised) shows that it is improbable that raw opium is illicitly exported. There is moreover independent evidence to show that any systematic smuggling is now practically extinct, though no doubt small quantities may be occasionally exported illicitly for casual individuals.

(a) The Police have made no seizures to speak of for eight years.

(b) It has not come to my knowledge that the Chinese Customs, in spite of the large rewards they offer to informers, have made any important seizure.

(c) The armed bands who in former days were met with from time to time and often offered assistance, appear to have been quite broken up.

(d) The willingness of the Farmer to co-operate in preventing the smuggling of prepared opium to China, if the latter would reciprocate, goes to show that he does not smuggle.

(e) Finally there is conclusive evidence furnished by Mr. Clementi's recent examination of the Farmer's books to exonerate him from any such charge.

The efforts of the Hongkong Government in recent years (and before the present agitation began) have therefore been consistently directed towards the abolition of illicit trade in either raw or prepared opium to a China and there is evidence to show that its efforts have been attended with a large measure of success. This is a benefit of the very first importance to China and has only been secured by constant efforts and some pecuniary loss to the Colony. Recently China has pledged herself to reciprocate by checking the illicit importation of prepared opium from China into Hongkong, but her inability to translate her undoubtedly genuine desire into effective action is shown by the fact that for the six months following that in which the agreement was made (viz., August 1907 to January 1908) the average number of seizures of prepared opium illicitly imported into Hongkong has exceeded one per diem. The smuggling takes place from various ports, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Hoihow, etc. I have reason to know that the Viceroy at Canton is sincerely anxious to put a stop to this practice, and the Imperial Maritime Customs have done their utmost, but the effort to suppress smuggling is to attempt the impossible, so long as the price of opium in China is only half the price in Hongkong.

EXPORT FROM CHINA.
 I have already observed that since China has appealed to the Indian Government to make heavy pecuniary sacrifices in order to restrict the import of opium, it is reasonable to expect that she herself should abandon the authorised export of Chinese grown opium. The official returns show that this export had continually increased up to 1907 when it fell to 84,737 lbs. The average for 5 years (including 1907) is 348,811 lbs. The re-export of foreign opium is slightly decreasing. In 1907 it stood at 48,400 lbs., the average for 5 years being 70,947 lbs. The total average export for the last 5 years through the Customs (i.e., apart from smuggling) is therefore 419,784 lbs., the bulk of which goes to French Indo-China. There is also a considerable illicit export of raw opium from China to the Straits, Saigon, Bangkok, America, and other places, which as I have said can only be checked by enhancing the price of opium in China, till it equals the price in the countries to which smuggling takes place.

I have I trust shown that, so far from having done nothing to assist China, Hongkong is perhaps the only place (until the recent action of India) which has consistently and effectively afforded assistance.

THE PROBLEM IN CHINA.
 The sincerity and honesty of purpose of the Central Government and of many of the Viceroy's of the eighteen great provinces of China is admitted, but the difficulties Financial, Industrial, and Executive—which confront the Provincial Administrations are very great. In dealing therefore with a matter which affects great industrial interests in British India, and the Native States, and the revenues and trade of the Eastern Colonies, it is imperative in justice to those whose industry and trade are affected to proceed gradually and tentatively, and not too far in advance of the facts. It is, however, not the interests of our own nation that are to be sacrificed without corresponding visible and tangible results in China, and we may assure ourselves alike of the permanency of the movement, and of the Central Government to carry it through in an Empire with so little cohesion as China.

THE TWO ESSENTIAL PROBLEMS.
 The two really essential problems, which in my view China has to solve if she intends to carry out her declared intention are:—

(a) The restriction and ultimate abolition of the cultivation of the Poppy in China.

(b) The provision of a revenue to replace that now raised on opium.

When these two

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

LOTS up to 265 only of Mr. J. Y. V. VERNON'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE were sold Yesterday. The Sale will be resumed TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 13th at 11 A.M., sharp with Lot 266.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [463]

HARBOR MASTERS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On MONDAY, the 15th March:—

From Pak-sha-wan in an Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 11 A.M.

If the weather is unfavorable on the above date, practice will take place on the following day.

All Ships, Junks and Other Vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASEL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [464]

HONGKONG REGATTA.

ON SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH.

Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, A.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., &c., Vice-Admiral Sir HEDWORTH LAMONT, K.C.B., R.N., Major-General R. G. BROADWOOD, B.C.

THE RACING commences at NOON, and continues until 5 P.M., the Senior Pairs Race being rowed at 1 P.M. after which Tiffin will be served on board the Flagship.

The Band of the Buffs will render selections during the afternoon.

YACHT RACES and a MOTOR-BOAT RACE will take place also.

After the last race, Mrs. BASIL TAYLOR has kindly consented to present the Prizes.

The Committee request the pleasure of the presence of the Ladies of Hongkong.

Launches will leave Blake Pier for the Flagship at 11.30 A.M. and at frequent intervals until 2.30 P.M. returning after the last race.

Tickets for the Flagship and Tiffin may be obtained from Lieut.-Colonel CHAPMAN and the undersigned, or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, price Flagship \$1.00, Tiffin \$1.25. It is requested that early application may be made for the latter, to ensure the necessary accommodation.

Launches following the races must keep astern of the Yacht's launch in order not to interfere with competing crews.

HEDLEY G. WHITE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [465]

1909-10.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received at the R. N. HOSPITAL until 10 A.M. on the 22nd March, 1909, from persons desirous of supplying BEER, MUTTON, FOWLS, PORK, BREAD, CHEESE, PURE COW'S MILK, BEAR'S WAXES, Lard, and other Provisions and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

Sealed Tenders in Duplicate will all also be received for COAL (Alike and Yubari), Printed Form of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. HOSPITAL.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

WM. TAIT, Deputy Inspector General, R. N. Hospital, Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [466]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA," Captain Cöbel, will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., P.M.

This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light, carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDEE, WIELER & Co., Agents, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [3]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CRAIGVAR," FROM SEATTLE, WASH.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading as soon as possible.

Consignees of cargo will please take notice that before delivery can be obtained, they must sign an Average Bond, which is lying at the Office of the Undersigned and pay a Deposit of six pence (6d.) per Quarter sack of Flour for contribution to General Average.

Delivery Orders will then be granted in exchange for Bills of Lading against which Consignees are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [8]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE, NORDDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG," Capt. F. v. Binzer, will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 13th inst., at 11 A.M.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to MELOHRS & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [5]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorized Mr. E. H. PHILIP to Sign our Firm for Procuration.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [443]

ENERGETIC and reliable Cap Manufacturer with large shipping experience Wants good live AGENT. Address with references to "CAPS" care of W. H. SMITH & Son, Advertising Agents, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, England. [449]

REQUIRED, REPRESENTATIVE on 5% commission, for sale of NORTH-AMPTON made SHOEWARE. Real opportunity for man capable of influencing individual business, who would be well supported. Particulars, with English references, to "SHOES," c/o Street's, 30, Cornhill, London, England. [442]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1909, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [438]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES (1896) of the HONGKONG CLUB, PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, will be held at the Hongkong Club House at 11 o'clock A.M., on FRIDAY, the 19th March, 1909.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [446]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed TRUSTEE of the CANTON CONDITION HOUSE COMPANY by Order of H.M.'s Supreme Court, dated 11th February, 1909, HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that the following LAND AND HOUSE PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Canton on 20th MARCH, 1909, at 12 o'clock NOON, namely:

Lot 52 on the British Concession, Canton, measuring approximately 12,645 square feet, together with all Buildings erected on the said Lot, at a reserve price, based on the highest offer in writing, sealed or unsealed, submitted to the Trustee 24 hours prior to the Auction.

Terms—Cash on completion of transfer of Lot to Purchaser.

H. H. FOX, H. M. Acting Consul-General, Trustee for the Canton Condition House Co. Shumee, 10th March, 1909. [459]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, a well-established Firm trading in Human Hair, beg to inform the Public that we have now opened an Office in Hongkong at 127, Des Vaux Road, (first floor). Hitherto our Business has been carried on at Ka Ying Chou and Canton, but in the interest of our Patrons, and in order to make ourselves more widely known to prospective purchasers in this part of China we have thought it advisable to open the above Office for the Transaction of our Hongkong Business.

We also desire to make known that the Goods supplied by us are of the best quality procurable and are subjected to a special process of cleaning and drying known only to ourselves.

To prevent imitation and fraud we have adopted a special TRADE MARK an illustration of which appears beneath.

LUN CHEONG & Co., 127, Des Vaux Rd. (first floor), Hongkong. [460]

PROPOSALS for frozen fresh beef and mutton—Headquarters Philippine Division, Office Chief Commissary, Manila, P. I., Dec. 28, 1908. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m. April 8, 1909, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering about six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of frozen fresh beef and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of frozen fresh mutton to the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Manila, P. I., during year ending June 30, 1910. The accepted beef and mutton will be admitted free of customs duties. The United States reserves the right to decrease the amount advertised for, upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount called for with his consent. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bidder's guaranty in the amount of \$20,000, or with certified check for that sum on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond. Blanks and full information furnished on application to this office or to nearest United States consular. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked: "Proposals for frozen fresh beef and mutton for fiscal year 1910 to be opened April 8, 1909," and addressed to the undersigned, Edw. E. Dravo, Col., A.C.G., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary, Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [94]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GEO. FENWICK & COMPANY, LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Hongkong Hotel, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 13th day of March, 1909, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and electing Director and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN I. ANDREW, General Manager. Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [416]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [400]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [401]

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—B. E., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [124]

FOR SALE.

TWO Full Sized "BILLIARD TABLES" (Burgess & Watts, & Thurston) in first-class condition.

Apply—E. W. W., Care of Wm. POWELL, Ltd., Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [433]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after THIS DATE, the Selling Price of Ice will be Reduced to HALF A CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd., Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [451]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selections for South China.

CHINA EXPRESS CO., 3, Duddell Street, Hongkong, Shipping and Insurance Agents, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

ICE

WE HAVE MET THE CUT and are now Selling Ice from our Depot, Nos. 55 & 57, Des Vaux Road Central, for HALF A CENT PER POUND.

We have the ONLY FACTORY IN HONGKONG Manufacturing Ice from DISTILLED WATER and therefore we GUARANTEE ITS PURITY.

ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD., Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [343]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m. WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes. SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 16 to 555G. at 85, 87 and 87.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety. Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co., Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1445]

JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED.

INDIA LINEN, INDIA NAINSOOK, INDIA MADAPOLAM, INDIA LONGCLOTH and INDIA MUSLIN.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., No. 14, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [41]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager, Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagee, be offered for Sale by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Each Lot subject to a reserved price.

Lot 1. INLAND LOT 1050, with No. 13, Shaikwan Road thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. INLAND LOT 1052, with No. 14, Shaikwan Road thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 3. THE R.P. OF SHAIKWAN LOT 59, with part of No. 34, Main Street, Shaikwan East thereon. Area 527 Square feet. Proportion of Crown Rent \$1.51 per annum. Term 999 years from 25th June, 1886.

Lot 4. ABERDEEN INLAND LOT 65, with No. 10, Aberdeen thereon. Area 4350 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 25th December, 1860.

Lot 5. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 178, with Nos. 77, 79, 81 and 83 Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 2950 Square feet. Crown Rent \$35 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 6. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 179, with Nos. 85 and 87 Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 1500 Square feet. Crown Rent \$20 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 7. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 198, with Nos. 157, 159, 161 and 163, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 2175 Square feet. Crown Rent \$30 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 8. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 684, with No. 63, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term 75 years from 29th June, 1896.

Lot 9. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 709, with Nos. 1 and 3, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 1250 Square feet. Crown Rent \$4 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1896.

Lot 10. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 810, with No. 24, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1899.

Lot 11. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 811, with No. 42, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 850 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term yearly.

Lot 12. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 791, with No. 8, Main Street, Fuktunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 13. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 792, with No. 6, Main Street, Fuktunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 14. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 793, with No. 4, Main Street, Fuktunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 15. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 794, with No. 2, Main Street, Fuktunheung thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [430]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1909, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 10th July, 1899.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT. [437]

No. of Lot, Boundary Measurement, Contents in Square Feet, Annual Rent, Price.

Lot 1. Marine Lot 6A, with No. 19, Jervois Street thereon. Area 1028 Square feet. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 430, with No. 137, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

Lot 3. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 431, with No. 135, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

Lot 4. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 432, with No. 133, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [438]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagee, be offered for Sale by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon. Each Lot subject to a reserved price.

Lot 1. MARINE LOT 6A, with No. 19, Jervois Street thereon. Area 1028 Square feet. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 430, with No. 137, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

Lot 3. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 431, with No. 135, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

Lot 4. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 432, with No. 133, Station Street North, Mongkoktsui, thereon. Area 1150 Square feet. Term 75 years from 20th February, 1888.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [438]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

SIEN TING SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1327]

TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground. A 6-ROOMED HOUSE Furnished or Unfurnished at the Peak.

GLENSHIEL next to Plantation Road, Tram Station. Furnished 5 Rooms, for 6 Months from 5th May, 1909.

C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st April to end of June, 1909.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms. DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street. BELILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, Robinson Road.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.) Rents Low.

Apply to—THE COMPAGNIE DE LA REUNION, E. D. SASSOUN & Co., Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [105]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [98]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"FUNG-SHUI" THE PEAK. To be Let Furnished for 8 months or longer.

Apply to—JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909. [110]

TO LET.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 35,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of

80-2

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 19th March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via Usual Ports	MACEDONIA	Noon, 20th March	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	PALAWAN	About 24th March	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. C. R. Longden, R.N.R.	March	

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th March, D'light
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 16th March, 10 A.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 16th March, 3 P.M.
NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 16th March, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 18th March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 23rd March, 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES—Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. SHANGHAI LINE—SCHEDULE STEAMERS leaving every Thursday and Sunday. SCHEDULE SHANGHAI STEAMERS have excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Fare \$40 Single and \$70 Return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI via SWATOW	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 14th March, at 9 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 8 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON
THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS
PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS OUTSIDE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN," Capt. Evans	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 14th March, at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG," Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon.
"HAICHING," Capt. Passmore	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.	FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL
ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR
BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 16th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 19th March, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI.	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd March, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 26th March, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KITSANG" and "NAHSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang Telephone No. 61.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—
EUROPEAN LINE.FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED
FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

ATSUTA MARU	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wed. 7th April.
MIYASAKI MARU	(Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE)	About Wed. 5th May.
KITANO MARU	(Capt. —)	About Wed. 2nd June.
HIRANO MARU	(Capt. H. FRASEL)	About Wed. 30th June.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further particulars apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler.	6134	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at Daylight
YOKOHAMA, KOBE and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. E. Takeda.	6189	WEDNESDAY, 31st March at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TOSA MARU Capt. T. Harrison.	5827	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon
KOBE	SHINANO MARU Capt. K. Kawara.	6388	TUESDAY, 30th March, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi.	5539	FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson.	5076	FRIDAY, 16th April, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOTOMI MARU Capt. R. Smith.	4132	SATURDAY, 13th March, at Daylight
	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson.	5076	WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at Noon
	YEBOSHI MARU Capt. B. Kon.	3798	THURSDAY, 18th March, at Daylight
	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. N. Ohno.	6169	SATURDAY, 20th March, at Daylight

* Omitting Yokkaichi.
† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.
‡ Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS, COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, and all North and South American Ports.
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 20th March	S.S. SAXONIA ... 13th March.
S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 31st March	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILESIA ... 12th April	S.S. DOREMUND ... 20th March.
S.S. SUEVIA ... 18th April	FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... 27th April	S.S. SPEZIA ... 23rd March.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 10th May	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 17th May	S.S. JLLYRIA ... 4th April.
	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. AMBERIA ... 17th April

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect
Cuisine SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 13th Mar., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond.	Manila	On 20th Mar., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.
GOTHENBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"CATHAY"	About 20th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAE"	About Mid. of March

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC.,
VIA JAPAN PORTS, MAMZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 tons gross	Sail April 14th, 1909.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000	June — 1909.
S.S. MANSU MARU	5000	August — 1909.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000	October — 1909.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA
SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CALEDONNIEN"	About 16th March.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	"TOURANE"	On 16th March, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ERNEST SIMONS"	On 29th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	"NEBA"	On 30th March, 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, AGENT,
Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
BETWEEN
CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changchun (Kwanchnghun), in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin, by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:

RYOJUN LINE—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.
YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchwang), 3 hours from Tashichiao Junction.
FUSHUN LINE—For the famous Fushun Collieries from Suichiao Junction.
ANTUNG-HAIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Railway.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "KOBE MARU" (2877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTEL (Tel. Adm. "YAMATO").

At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGZU), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

TICKETS AGENTS in the FAR EAST AND EUROPE, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON and the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

FUSHUN COAL—Fushun Steam Coal is supplied at Dairen, Yingkou, &c. Fresh stock always on hand.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.
Tel. Adm. "MANTEI". Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., A.I. and Lieber's.

KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES
TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, whatever the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary duties of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience those that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicament is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for a wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION

is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2s. and 4s. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Home Secretary, and without which it is a forgery. Sold by all Principals Chemists 127

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1909.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.
Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents.
On Paper ... 20
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR PURE POT STILL WHISKY
Famous for 100 YEARS.
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Infusions—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for Consumption, Obstructive Coughs, Colds, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY



Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers see for themselves that those in a position to pick and choose—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception unhesitatingly select Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods. I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Gouty
Sleeplessness	Premature Decay	Painfulness	Malaria
	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fog	

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.



The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.
Proprietors: Ashion & Partners, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/4, 1/2, and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/4 size.

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

BOVRIL

is ALL beef—prime beef in a readily digestible form.

That is why BOVRIL is so invigorating a beverage, strengthening a food, why Cooks find it so useful, why Doctors and Nurses recommend it, why the sensible housewife will have nothing in place of it.

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young men, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN-SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN.

[BY DR. SVEN HEDIN IN "THE TIMES".]

I landed in Yokohama on November 12th. What marvellous memories I retain of that one single month! It seems like some fairy story or dream, and I can hardly grasp the fact that it has been one long chain of realities, and still less that it was I who, with or against my will, was the object of these brilliant fêtes, those speeches and toasts, those ovations and thundering *Banais*.

Wonderful country! Wide-awake, lovable, joyful people! How old, exhausted, and grey life is in other countries of Asia compared to that of the land of the Rising Sun where every man goes to work silently and dutifully and the women smile even when the rain is coming down in streams from the dull grey heavens. The praises of Japan have been sung by both ordinary and academic poets, and naturally, over the land of the Rising Sun, over Nippon, the land of geisha and flowers, there floats a glittering halo. Japan is not only a poem that has risen from the depths of the Pacific, encircled by the song of the salt waves. Behind its picturesque waters and indented coast lives a people who believe in themselves, their own greatness, their own future; a people steeped to the marrow in loyalty, sense of duty, perseverance, and patriotism; a progressive and industrious people, awake, intelligent, and well-informed in all the ways of life; a people who with admirable patience for years and out of the smallest figures in ivory or polished lacquered boxes, but who also, when needs must, contrive in a turn of the hand to build an armoured fleet which is amongst the strongest of the world; a people who drive the plough with untiring care or with loving hands tend their rice and beans, but who also, when the Fatherland calls, prepare themselves without a murmur to water the fields of Manchuria with their blood and let their bones bleach under a foreign sun.

A fact that has often struck me is how little the Japanese think of the men who, quite recently, have written the history of the world with the point of their canon. A month ago when we visited the Shinto temple raised to the memory of the hero Kusunoki in Kobe many of my friends said that when Admiral Togo dies such a temple is sure to be raised to him. But if, on the other hand, one expresses one's profound admiration of such men, hardly any one agrees, and for the reason that they consider that these men have only done their duty, that the fulfilment of duty is the most natural thing in the world and not worth wasting words over.

During my last days in Kioto we considered at length the edition of my next book, which, like the two previous ones, is to be published in Japanese. I was told that it was usual to have an original motto in Chinese ideographs, done by a great name, adorn the title-page. It was thus that the names of Ito and Yamagata often appeared. I proposed Togo or Oku for my book, but my suggestion was met with a friendly smile and the intimation that these men had little to do with geography, and that the great public would consider the use of their names as a speculative venture on the part of the publisher. On the other hand, the names of Prince Kanin or General Fukushima were proposed for the motto, the Rector of the University, Baron Kikuchi, to write the introduction, and the High Priest, Count Otani, for the epilogue. Naturally I accepted these proposals, and pointed out that I desired that the book should be published in strict accordance with Japanese taste. General Fukushima is one of my special friends; I had known him in Berlin in 1892, where I met him at the house of Colonel Froding, shortly before he set out on his far-famed ride through Siberia.

JAPANESE HOSPITALITY.

But it is evident that I must now say something about my personal impressions during my visit to Japan. The task is not an easy one, and I could write volumes on the subject, whereas I have only time to jot down a few short notes.

Should any one ask me, "What was the most brilliant moment of your stay in Japan?" I should be unable to answer what proof of sympathy and understanding I valued most highly. Often I said to myself, "This is the best of all; this is the culminating point," and the very next day something else took place which far surpassed all that had gone before. Naturally the first fête given by the geographical society was exceptionally splendid and distinguished, and the speech made on that occasion by Baron Kikuchi, vice-president, professor of mathematics, Rector of the University of Kioto, and the foremost *scientist* of Japan, was one of the most beautiful I have ever heard—he was in England for seven years, and speaks the language fluently. At the larger banquets the health of the King of Sweden was proposed by one of the Japanese sitting on the dais, and that of the Emperor by the Swedish Minister, M. Wellenberg, who succeeded admirably in alluding to the Emperor's influence in the development of the new Japan. Personally I had had to be ready to answer. But I never could succeed in preparing myself beforehand. One day I had to make five speeches in five different places, and as frequently fêtes it was not always easy to vary the *menu*.

The most wonderful of all was undoubtedly the fête given by the generals. Why should 12 generals give a fête for me under the presidency of the victor of Nan-shan, the 70 year-old, stern, grey-haired Oku, crabbed, dry, and bearded like some old tree stem, I do not know; but that fête is one of my most precious souvenirs, perhaps the proudest moment of my life. But of this I cannot write myself. Be it enough to say that the old general rose, stretched himself to his full height, raised his shoulders and his eyebrows, filled his lungs, stood still a moment, and looking at the others, began to speak in that deep penetrating voice used on ceremonial occasions. General Oku spoke, and his glance swept slowly down the table. He did not speak fast, the significant pauses were long and many. But he roared like a lion—one might have thought that he was commanding a division on the field of battle instead of talking to a dinner party of 20 gentlemen. I was cold with stage fright, for I knew that in the next moment I should have to reply.

Nay, my acquaintance with the students was perhaps, after all, the best. Never have I had such applause, such a feeling of genuine pride and pleasure, as when I had to speak to them, to tell them about my adventures in the great continent of Asia and the dreary wastes of Tibet. Easy it certainly was not to speak to 4,000 students in the open air and to make one's voice heard. Professor Shiga, full of knowledge and sparkling with humour, then stood up and translated the speech for those who did not understand English. His translation was much better than the original, for when he finished and told them that *Ba zai meien skal* in Swedish (a very free translation) the enthusiasm became almost frantic. When I went down and shook hands with the nearest of them they pressed in upon me and screamed *skal* with the power of their lungs. I was very nearly crushed to death and it took several sturdy fellows to make a way for me. I reached my carriage with difficulty, but even then they surrounded it.

At the other Universities it was much the same thing. At the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kioto, at Keioji-juku, at Honganji's theological faculty, in Nagoya, where I lectured before an audience of 1,200 people, in the middle of the great hall of the temple, and beneath the gaze of the eternal Buddha, who sat there still meditating, dreaming with half-closed eyes.

The whole time I was accompanied by a permanent staff—no king could have been surrounded by a more able suite. It began in Shanghai and was completed in Kobe, Yokohama, and Tokio. The famous chief of the seismological institute, Professor Onori, was always with me, even in Kioto. He and the director of the geological bureau, Dr. Inoué, were the secretaries of the reception committee and were indefatigable in attending me, showing and explaining everything. Professors Wado and Yamagata and the geographical professor Yamazaki also belonged to my permanent staff. Many persons were present at nearly all, if not all, the fêtes, especially the former Minister of Education Makino, the present Minister Okada, the Rector Baron Hamano, the vice-presidents of the Geographical Society, Viscount Hanabusa and Kikuchi, Prince Tokugawa, and Prince Nishio, and first and last the noble, splendid Marquis Tokugawa.

VALUABLE GIFTS.

I received also several gifts of great value. At the banquet given at the University of Tokio, over which the Rector, Baron Hamano, and then Minister for Foreign Affairs, presided and several Ministers of Education and some hundred professors were present, a pair of all-glass *chibumai* cases of considerable value were given to me. The gift from the University in Kioto consisted in a complete set of *senryu* armour 200 years old, with helm and sword, harness, arm and leg guards. They showed me how to set it up against a background of gold, and it will probably become a beautiful decoration for my workroom, unless the warrior who wore it should return to claim it! In the temple of Nishi Honganji, where I stayed for a few days as the guest of Count Otani, a whole Christmas tree full of presents was set out. Innumerable are the books, charts, and maps presented to me, which with everything else are going to be sent home by the Legation.

With the exception of the magnificent official banquet given by the Swedish Minister and Mrs. Wallenberg, I was only present at one European fête, but that was one of the most brilliant and splendid that I ever witnessed. The invitations had been sent out before my arrival, and the Minister had undertaken to accept on my behalf. It was given by Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador, who 12 years before had shown me so much kindness in Peking. At his table were seated all the Ambassadors and Ministers and many of the foremost men of Japan.

When we were all gathered together Sir Claude took me by the arm and asked me quietly if for a change I would not like to give a little lecture about my last journey. "Yes, certainly, with pleasure, but there are no maps here," Sir Claude disappeared and returned after a few minutes with a small piece of chalk in his hand. He took me into the great ballroom, where a black screen was set up, and on it I drew in all haste a map of Tibet, marking in the route I had taken. Then the room filled up. An alarm clock (I think it was) was hung up on the wall, as the lecture was not to last more than half an hour, when supper would be served. I spoke for an hour. Sir Claude made a speech both before and after the lecture, witty and amusing, declared that the screen would be varnished and preserved as a souvenir of this memorable and impromptu meeting.

THE HEROES OF WAR.

I met Admiral Count Togo. Small, reserved, and speaking in a low voice, he asked in a friendly tone about my travels; he did not say much, but what he did say was informing and in excellent English. His whole *façon d'être* is unassuming, he lives in a miniature doll's house, and eats his raw fish macaroni with chopsticks. And yet he is one of the greatest men of to-day and destroyed the fleet of a great European Power. But if you ask an educated Japanese whom he considers the greatest among great men he seldom mentions Togo. Some incline most to Prince Ito, the Resident-General in Seoul, others to Marshal Prince Yamagata, others again to Count Okuma. The hero of the war was Oyama, Oku, Nodan, Negi, Kuroki, Togo, &c.—are considered only to have been tools in the hands of Yamagata and to have carried out his instructions. They were the limbs that moved, but Yamagata was the brain that controlled them and thought out the plans. And the Japanese say about Yamagata that even if he had directed the war from home he would nevertheless have been considered one of the greatest men of Japan, on account of his speech-making additions to the reforms of to-day.

Others say that Fukushima was the moving spirit of the last war. Okuma—who has held various portfolios in various Ministries and has been the leader of the Progressive party and who at the outset had the courage to stand in the breach or modern aspirations and break with the old—is almost idolized, especially on the part of young Japan. He is an orator, an enthusiast, and a patriot; he is devoted to the youth, and has, in conjunction with another great man, Fukushima, founded the University of Waseda, which has 8,000 students. Although crippled by the bomb of a fanatic, he is tall and, now in the autumn of his life, still carries his head high.

General Negi is also one of my special friends. What a mixture of energy and humour is there in his lively facial play and his striking manner of speech! When I gave my lecture in the Peers' Club he sent several young cadets from the families of the highest aristocracy to hear it and gave them orders to follow the lecture closely so as to be able to repeat it afterwards to the general, who, owing to an injured foot, was unable to go out, and to their comrades who had been unable to get seats for it. He was interested to hear that I had the intention of visiting Port Arthur, a place which had played so great a part in his life.

I cannot mention many more—there are so many great men in Japan. The generals Fukushima, Oshima, and Hasegawa are all prominent men. Fukushima rode on horseback from Berlin to the extreme Orient, and thereby a knowledge of Siberia which was of the greatest value subsequently. Oshima is the Governor-General of Kwantung and Commander-in-Chief of Port Arthur. Hasegawa, a brilliant type of warrior, strong, severe, and feared, captured Port Arthur two days during the Chinese war and is now the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops in Korea. Count Otani and other members of this distinguished race of giants, as well as the brothers Tokugawa, of the last Imperial branch from the dawn of the Aoji period, also deserve a chapter to themselves, but space will not allow. One of my best friends in Japan is the professor of geography at the University of Kioto, Ogawa, who accompanied me always, both in Tokio and Kioto, and was with me on all my excursions. He has undertaken the translation of my next book, the first volume of which will be published in Tokyo. Ogawa has made extended journeys in China and Mongolia and is a staunch Sinologist. In my lectures I never forgot to pay honour to the three Japanese who travelled in

Tibet—Kawaguchi, Narita, and Toramoto. The two first were in Lhasa at the same time without recognising one another, both being disguised.

Everywhere I was inundated with proofs of friendship and sympathy, hospitality and generosity. I have never spoken to more grateful audiences. During my lectures there was there silence of the grave. Even those who could neither see nor hear me gave me their good wishes. Thus the pupils of a deaf and dumb school sent me several *lakemonos*, worked by themselves, and the pupils of a blind school sent me specimens of Japanese writing by the blind. It seemed as though every one wished to give me some remembrance of Japan, and I on my part gave them all I could in the form of lectures.

Now Japan belongs to the category of my memories and is among the most precious of all my years of wandering in great and fateful Asia.

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